

A NEW *TRIODIA* FROM OKLAHOMA

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ON October 22, 1937, Mr. A. E. Wade of the Soil Conservation Service brought in to the author a number of grass samples. One of these was recognized as a new grass for Oklahoma and further study proved it to be an undescribed species. The specimens of this new grass were taken from a patch found growing about 5 miles west and 3 miles north of Stillwater, Oklahoma, in a moist silt loam meadow. Mr. Ray Penn, who is engaged in range survey work in the state and who examined the specimens, has since found it growing near Collinsville, Oklahoma. There is no known distribution of the plant outside the state.

*TRIODIA oklahomensis* sp. nov. Culmi erecti, cristati, 12–15 dm. alti; rami floriferi vel inclusi vel exserti ex nodis mediis orientes; panicula terminali angusta 20–35 cm. longa; vaginae laxae carinatae; laminae glabrae, usque ad 12 mm. latae, usque ad 6 dm. longae a vaginis superioribus post maturitatem deciduae; panicula vel paulum exserta vel inferne inclusa, angusta, purpurea, aliquantulum viscida, ramis longis, appressis; spiculae breviter pedicellatae, 6–8 mm. longae, 4 mm. latae, constantes 7–9-flores; glumae circiter 4 mm. longae, paene aequales.

Stems erect, tufted, 12 to 15 dm. tall, with either included or exserted panicle-bearing branches from the middle nodes, and a narrow terminal panicle 20 to 35 cm. long; sheaths loose, keeled; blades smooth, variable in width up to 12 mm. and in length up to 6 dm., falling freely from upper sheaths after maturity; panicle short exserted or included at the base, narrow, purplish, more or less viscid, branches long, appressed-ascending; spikelets short pediceled, 6 to 8 mm. long, 4 mm. wide, 7 to 9 flowered; glumes about 4 mm. long, nearly equal.

The type is in the U. S. National Herbarium, collected in a moist silt loam meadow, about 5 miles west and 3 miles north of Stillwater, Oklahoma, October 22, 1937, by A. E. Wade. Co-types are deposited in Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo., and in Oklahoma A. and M. College Herbarium, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

This species is distinct enough to be recognized from other species of the genus at quite a distance in the field. Its closest relative is perhaps *T. flava* (L.) Smyth. which it resembles in having a purple, more or less viscid panicle. It is similar in size and is found in the same kind of habitat. It differs in having panicle-bearing branches